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TERMS.

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HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.

First Annual Report of the Society for mutual assistance of the Churches connected with the Brookfield Association: presented at the annual meeting, June 10, 1829.

This Report embraces a period of almost two years. Three churches have been assisted by the Society, viz.: the Evangelical churches in Hardwick, Barre and S. Brookfield—and all of them are prospering. The first needs no more aid—or rather has received almost none, except what was derived from the assurance that it should be afforded, if necessary. The others, will probably be able soon to sustain themselves.

"This Society originated from the exigencies of the times." Some of the churches were already suffering severely from the inroads of error, and others were threatened. Something must be done. The tide of desolation must be stayed. The enemy must be boldly met—and to meet him successfully, there was need not only of harmony of feeling, but of concert in action also. The Society is composed of churches represented in the annual meeting by Pastors and delegates. "It has of course been optional with the churches whose Pastors belong to the Association, whether to unite with the Society or not. Some of them, from causes that imply no want of cordiality in the work, have not yet become members."

The receipts of the two years, during which the Society has virtually been in operation, have amounted to \$498.98 more than half of which was unappropriated at the date of the Report. Within the bounds of the Society, several hundred dollars have been raised during the same period, to aid other churches in erecting houses of worship; and contributions have been made to the Massachusetts Missionary Society.

The following extract gives the views of the members of the Society, in their own language. "It is not the aid directly afforded to sister churches on which we most calculate. It is the mutual confidence and sympathy, and general strength imparted to the whole sisterhood of our churches, that chiefly commend this enterprise to our hearts. This Society operates like a system of mutual insurance, encouraging the feeble to put forth all their strength, with the assurance that it will not be in vain—discouraging the opposers of religion from attempting to crush even the feeblest church—letting them know, that they have to contend, not with one, but with all our churches in a body—that we stand or fall together—that the hand of violence that would put down our smallest church must be strong enough to cope with our united strength, and with that God whose approbation is sure to attend an enterprise so consonant with the spirit of the gospel—strong enough to scatter to the four winds the last fragments of our Zion."

The object and spirit of this Society correspond so well with the object and spirit of the Mass. Miss. Society, that it could not fail to be in effect, an efficient auxiliary, whether or not it were so in name and in form. But we are happy to find the following articles in their constitution—articles, that we believe express the cordial sentiments of an association that has always been "forward" in the cause of Domestic Missions.

Art. III. This Society shall be considered as auxiliary to the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and its funds, after the amount is appropriated, which is needed by the feeble churches in our vicinity, shall be paid over to that Society; and an account of our receipts shall be rendered annually to the Treasurer of that Society.

Art. IV. The missionaries employed, shall be appointed by our Society, and receive their commission from the Parent Society, and shall make report of their labors, to the same annually.

The officers of the Society for the current year, are, Rev. Thomas Snell, D.D., Rev. Joseph Yell, Rev. Alvan Bond, Rev. John Fish, and Rev. Levi Packard, Prudential Committee; Mr. James Clark, Treasurer; Dea. John Wood, Auditor. We have said, that the object and spirit of the Mass. Miss. Society are the same which are avowed by this auxiliary. And while this is true—it is true also, that the Parent Society proposes to restore the decayed places of whole generations—that it proposes to establish churches where they do not exist in any form—and towns there are even in Massachusetts, where no church exists—to strengthen the things that remain are ready to die, within the bounds of associations that are utterly unable to sustain their own feeble churches, and defend themselves against the continued encroachments of infidelity, vice, and fanaticism—and to impart life and energy to the whole mass of feebleness and death, scattered over our Commonwealth.

Hence the importance of a vigorous support of the Parent Society on the part of those auxiliaries that embody the greatest amount of piety and wealth. Hence the necessity, that every auxiliary steadily survey the whole field of operation, and rouse its energies in proportion to the magnitude of the whole object. The Cause is one. No isolated efforts on the part of any auxiliary, can prevent the ravages of the common enemy. One heart and one soul must animate every Evangelical Association or Conference in the State; and when it shall be so—the work is done—the victory is secured.

Much may safely be anticipated from the efforts of the Brookfield Associational Auxiliary. Unitarianism has pushed its way thither in no very courtly style—and the offensiveness of its measures has called forth a spirit which we are persuaded will never tire, till its entrenchments are broken up, and its forces disbanded in that quarter—may we not add—in every quarter.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

LESSON FOR SECOND SABBATH, OCT. 7.

JOHN XXI. 1-14.

Manner in which Jesus manifested himself to his disciples the third time after his resurrection—They spend a night unsuccessfully in fishing. Jesus appears on the shore and directs them where to cast their net for a draught. They obey, and take a vast quantity. Peter swims to the shore. They find preparation on the shore for their refreshment.

Sea of Tiberias, (v. 1.) an inland sea, or lake, on which some of the disciples pursued their employment, that of fishermen, before they were called to follow Jesus.

Children, (v. 5.) a familiar and endearing mode of address.

His fisher's coat, (v. 7.) "His upper garment."

Scott—girl, or bound it about him.

Two hundred cubits, (v. 8.) "not much above a hundred yards." Scott.

The third time that Jesus showed, &c. (v. 14.) Twice before he showed himself on the first day of the week, when as now several were together. xx. 19, 26.

Why did not the disciples recognize Jesus?—What did Jesus mean by the question, *Have ye any meat?* Was there any thing supernatural attending the taking of the fishes, v. 6? If so, in what did it consist? Who is the *disciple whom Jesus loved?* Why did Peter swim to Jesus? Was there any thing supernatural in the preparation of fire and food upon the shore? Why did not the disciples dare to inquire who Jesus was? and why should they need to inquire, knowing him to be the Lord? Had Jesus showed himself in private oftener than twice before this time?

REFLECTIONS.

1. We observe the diversity of character among individuals governed by principles essentially one. Thomas was incredulous. John was amiable and attractive. Peter was forward without decision and ardent without courage. His defects were probably removed after Christ's resurrection; but his forwardness and fervor remained. In an affair as slight as that of going to fish, it is he by whom it is proposed; in the more important affair which succeeded, it is he only who abandons his labor and casts himself into the sea to meet the more quickly his risen Lord.

2. We are again called to contemplate the wisdom of God in the variety of circumstances attending the appearance of Jesus after his resurrection. To individuals of different classes, associated and alone, now in one form and now in another, he manifested himself; furnishing *undoubted signs* that he is the Lord.

3. We may possess knowledge of the true character of Christ. It is not a subject on which we are doomed to seek the truth perpetually without reaching it, to speculate without deciding, nay, to believe simply without knowing. That he is the Messiah—the Lord of the universe—is a fact which, without attempting to solve those mysteries as to the nature of his union with God which infinite wisdom has chosen to conceal, we, like the Apostles, may know by his own instructions confirmed in his resurrection. (Ch. Mirror.)

MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

Extracts from the 4th Annual Report.

The time for rendering this Report was at the annual meeting May 28, 1829. The sickness of the Secretary prevented its being read in full at that time and also delayed its publication. It has, however, been several weeks before the public and in the hands of superintendents and teachers. To give it a wider circulation, we copy into our columns the most material parts. The reader is desired to remember, that it refers to the operations of the summer of 1828, and of the succeeding winter. The expenses of the Union for that year were: Gen. Agent's salary, travelling expenses, postage &c. \$781.28; paper and printing Report, \$128.88; annual and other meetings, \$8.—The Treasurer received from lab. members, \$648.99; for initiatory fees of Auxiliaries, \$28; annual subscriptions and donations, \$38.13; collections, \$60.41. The receipts for sales at the Depository were \$7,194; which with the addition of a former balance was all paid for books, printing and expenses of Depository, except a balance now in hand of \$348.35.

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Union has already 400 schools, connected with its auxiliaries, which is an increase of 70 schools during the last year. In the 244 which have been reported, there are 4,706 teachers, 31,890 scholars: 232 teachers, 145 scholars, who have been added to the church during the last year, and 54 who are now ministers or are preparing for the ministry. This aggregate, applied to the 400 schools, makes the whole number of teachers 7,714, of scholars 52,278, of teachers added to the church the last year 330, of scholars 237, and of ministers or those preparing for the ministry 88; being an increase in the year of 2,462 teachers, and 13,037 scholars; which is more than double the whole number connected with the Union three years since.

In 139 schools there are 30,708 library books. Applying this aggregate to the 400 schools, (which may be safely done) we may estimate the whole number of volumes in the libraries of our auxiliaries at 88,368.

The Committee on the Depository have employed, as their Agent to superintend its concerns, Mr. Christopher C. Dean, in place of Mr. Samuel N. Tenney, resigned on account of ill health. From May 24, 1828, to May 24, 1829, the sales in the Depository amounted to about \$12,000, which is more than double what had been made before, since its establishment. The Committee have put the prices of their books so very low, that notwithstanding the business of the Depository has so rapidly increased, and been managed with the most rigid economy, still its profits have only exceeded its expenses \$200 or \$300. This and \$1,500 or \$2,000 more, are needed to increase the capital, which does not now amount to one half the value of the stock on hand.

The Publishing Committee, appointed by the Board, May 31, 1828, have issued nine new books, either original or such as had never been printed in this country, for the use of Sabbath Schools. The first edition of seven of these books contains 17,000 bound volumes; the other two, 20,000, unbound. They have also published a Class Paper, a Lithographic Map of Palestine, a Catalogue of the Books in the Depository, and the Sabbath School Treasury. If permitted to judge from the rapidity of sales, we have reason to believe that all our publications are popular and useful. Respecting the Bible Class Book, Map of Palestine, and Sabbath School Treasury, we have abundant testimony in their favor, both written and oral. The Committee is still carrying forward the business of publishing valuable books, as fast as the funds of the Union will permit. They now have several works in press, and more in the hands of good authors. The Committee has labored diligently to purge the Depository of books unsuitable for Sabbath school libraries, and to enlarge the variety of miscellaneous books, of such a character as they can recommend for the use of either or all the denominations connected with the Union.

The Committee on Agencies, have employed Mr. Ardenas Bullard, as General Agent of the Union, for the ensuing year. They also employed Mr. J. T. Jones, Baptist Theological student at Andover, to labor five weeks in Berkshire County. During this period Mr. Jones was unusually diligent and successful in his efforts to promote the cause of Sabbath school instruction. He visited forty congregations, and made thirty public addresses.

During the past year, the General Agent has travelled, while transacting the business of the Union, about 4000 miles, generally preached on the subject of Sabbath schools two or three times on the Sabbath, and frequently during the week, formed six Unions auxiliary to the Mass. Sabbath School Union, attended several annual or public meetings in other States, conducted the correspondence of the Union, edited the Sabbath School Treasury, compiled four library books, which have been published by the Mass. Union, abridged or amended five others, and taken a general superintendence of

the whole business of publishing. It has been his duty, as far as possible, to simplify the operations of the Board, to make arrangements for its meetings, and prepare all the business for its several committees. In addition to these duties, he has spent much time and labor in increasing the number and improving the character of the miscellaneous books in our Depository. While the variety has been more than doubled, many have been removed and others which had been offered by publishers, for review, have been rejected as unworthy a place in the Sabbath School Libraries. As the labors of the General Agent in the City are becoming more and more arduous and important, the Committee feel bound to say to those Auxiliaries, which have not yet enjoyed the privilege of his personal efforts, that, "although he may not be able to visit you, during the year, still you will in all probability be greatly benefited by his labors. If you take the Sabbath School Treasury, or books from our Depository, you are continually reaping the fruit of his labors. When he visits a single town, or attends the annual meeting of a Union, many towns in the vicinity of the Union, will, indirectly, feel his influence. From these and many other considerations, that might be urged, we feel confident our auxiliaries will be ready to lend us that assistance, which will secure to them the advantages to be derived from the labors of a permanent General Agent."

While then, the institution, in whose behalf we are speaking, is comparatively unimposing in its aspect, and noiseless in its operations, we are constrained to say, God has accomplished that, by its instrumentality, whereof we are glad. When we look at the simplicity of the Sabbath School system, compared with the more splendid course of kindred institutions, and then at their result, we are irresistibly reminded, not of the strong wind, which rent the mountains, and brake in pieces the rocks before the Lord, nor of the earthquake, nor yet of the fire,—but of the still small voice, at which the prophet wrapped his face in his mantle, and went out and stood at the entering in of the cave.

TRACTS.

From a Layman in the interior of Arkansas Territory.

The grant of 20,000 pages of Tracts, made by the Committee of the American Society, in July of 1828, arrived but about a month since. We had sent to New-Orleans for a fresh supply, but could obtain none; so that 20,000 pages are all we are to expect till the navigation opens again the ensuing winter. Of these we shall endeavor to make such a distribution, by means of lending and exchanging, as will circulate them as widely as possible. We have to express to the Committee our warmest thanks for this supply of the Society's publications. In our remote situation, our poverty of information is so great, and our hunger so extreme, that we grasp with eagerness the crumbs that fall from your table.

In my seclusion here in these Western Wilds, my heart, at times, is ready to sink within me, at the thought of *England's* *unknown* *neglected*, *unknown* *Arkansas!*

It is matter of very serious regret, that New-Orleans, the great emporium of the West, should at any time be destitute of Tracts. I hope this deficiency will be supplied through the attention of some of the travelling Agents, of whose arrival we are informed by the Tract Magazine. How gladly would we hail the arrival of one of these good *Missionaries* among us! But our distance from the large towns, together with our thin-settled condition, precludes the hope at present.

As to the religious and moral condition of this country, it is deplorable indeed. On this subject, I could tell you a tale that would cause your heart to bleed. We have much need of Missionaries and Tracts. We hear of a Missionary at Little Rock, our seat of territorial government, and that his labors have been greatly blessed. But that place is more than 100 miles distant from us, and we have but little communication with it.

I have written at this time with a heavy heart; and have hesitated whether I ought not to give over all application for relief, and to keep the knowledge of our real situation from afflicting the sensitive hearts of your Committee, until the means placed in their hands become more commensurate with their views of benevolence.—Ch. T. Mag.

Tracts among a Company of Soldiers.

A gentleman travelling in the western part of New-York, says the Report of the Utica Tract Society, overtook a company of soldiers, who, though he gave them no provocation, rudely insulted him. He rode on silently a short distance, and when out of sight, took from his pocket a number of Tracts, and scattered them in the road. Soon afterward he called at a tavern, and at length the soldiers came in, each with a Tract in his hand. They all sat down in the bar-room, and commenced reading. One after the other, as he finished a Tract, exchanged it with his companion, until the Tracts were generally read by them all. Before they had finished, many of the faces of these weather-beaten soldiers were bathed in tears.—Id.

Tracts Blessed to an Universalist, &c.

From the Report of the Utica Society. A clergyman one day gave Andrew Fuller's Tract on Universalism (No. 134) to a young man who had been brought up in the belief of that doctrine, with a request that he would give it a candid and attentive perusal. Not long after, in a time of awakening, this individual became a subject of renewing grace, and in relating the exercises of his mind, he mentioned this Tract, as "the means of shaking his Universal faith to pieces." He now gives satisfactory evidence of a radical change.

A professor of religion in F—, on reading the Tract "Conversion of Sinners a Common Christian Duty," observed: This is a most excellent Tract. It has done me much good. It has taken away from me every excuse for sloth and indifference.

During a recent revival at one of the missionary stations among the Indians, a gay and thoughtless young lady, who is now a hopeful convert, received her first serious impression while hearing the Tract read, entitled the "Death of Sir Francis Newport."—Id.

Nine Tracts on a Voyage at Sea.

A sailor, says the Report of the Branch Tract Society in Baltimore, being about to embark on a voyage, called on a gentleman to take leave of him, and was presented with nine Tracts. Several months afterward he returned, called immediately on his friend, and the first words he uttered were "The books, the books, the best books in the world." When requested to give a statement of their effects on himself and the crew, he said, "There was on board a sailor, who was a very profane man; he used to read old newspapers and almanacs, and the

men praised him for reading so well. One day I told him I had some books, and he promised to read them. I brought him the nine Tracts, and he swore that he would read them all, if they would be still. He took one and said, 'Here is the Swearer's Prayer, we will read that first.' He read, but he soon began to weep; the sailors made sport of his tears, but he became so affected as to be compelled to lay down the Tract. He became so much alarmed for himself, that he would not go aloft, for fear of falling, and having his many wicked prayers answered. He cried and prayed, until he found peace in Jesus Christ. Then he could go aloft as well as ever, and read the rest of the books for the sailors. Every calm we go around him, to hear him; and on that voyage four others were converted to God. He came to be the best man on board; when the hands got sick, he would pray for them, and read my books for them; so that you see they are the best books in the world."—Id.

The Good Work goes on.

We are continually receiving orders from various places for particular Tracts, for the monthly distribution to every family which is willing to receive them. Among others, the Tract Society of Cincinnati, Ohio, have ordered five thousand copies each of three specified Tracts, for distribution in three successive months.

From Natchez, Mississippi, where the work has been commenced, reports are of a most encouraging character. The first distribution of Tracts being nearly completed, not a single instance of refusal has yet been met with.—Id.

Donation of Jewellery.

From a Clergyman in the State of New-York. I send you herewith several articles of jewellery belonging to my wife, of which she asks your acceptance. I have also a gold watch and seal, which I am trying to sell, and as soon as disposed of, will send the amount to you. We cannot feel willing to have these things about us, when means are so much wanted to advance the cause of our dear Redeemer. Besides, I cannot plead with a good conscience, either in my pulpit or in private, with such unnecessary trash about me.—Id.

\$10 from a Lady in the State of New-York.

It is with much satisfaction that I send you the enclosed. It has for a long time been my heart's desire and prayer to God, that I might do something for the dear cause in which you are engaged; and I would now thank God that it is in my power, for I esteem it one of the greatest luxuries of my life to be able occasionally to cast my mite into the treasury of the Lord. I was a subscriber for the first Tracts ever printed in New-England, and I then as little thought of living to see a Society on the broad scale of the present, as I did of seeing the millennium! When I reflect upon the wonderful change thirty years have effected, I am constrained to cry, "What hath God wrought!" I hope to send you ten dollars more within a few months.—Id.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have repeatedly enriched our columns with the communications of Messrs. Tyerman and Bennett, who were deputed by the Directors of the London Missionary Society, to visit their missionary stations in various parts of the heathen world. The following lively sketch of their travels, the places which they visited, and the reception with which they met, we cannot withhold from our readers. It is a brief, but most interesting summary of what passed under their observation, and occurred as matter of their own experience.

Letter addressed by George Bennett, Esq. surviving Member of the Society's Deputation, to the Rev. Richard Miles, Superintendent of the Society's Missions in South Africa, pro tempore.

To THE REV. RICHARD MILES.

Cape Town, March 24, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the pleasure to send you a very brief mention of the principal places, visited by my late friend and companion and myself, in the discharge of the interesting commission which we had the honour to accept from the London Missionary Society.

Permit me to preface this rapid sketch with stating, unequivocally, that in the fulfilment of the duties which devolved upon us as a deputation from the London Missionary Society, we have derived the most pleasing satisfaction, from finding that a much greater measure of substantial good has resulted from the labors of Missionaries, both to the people and rulers of the several countries, where they are stationed, and to society at large, than we had ventured to expect. Nor is it easy to say, whether the direct or indirect mass of good is the greater, or the more extensive. Both are very manifest, and very considerable.

In May, 1821, we sailed from London in the Tuscan, South Sea whaler, for the South Seas, by way of Cape Horn. We rounded that Cape in the depth of the Southern Winter (July,) proceeding to 60 degrees of south latitude, and sailing westward to 80 degrees of longitude; we then made our northing; and when we had got well within the trades, we sailed directly west through, what Capt Cook justly called "the Dangerous Archipelago," and reached Tahiti, in 150 degrees west longitude, and 18 degrees south latitude, in September, 1821.

Amongst the two groups of Islands, of which Tahiti is the largest and chief, and which are named, "The Georgian and Society Islands," we remained nearly three years, visiting almost every part of each Island. Of course we visited every station where a Missionary was placed; and, in fact, more than once. During this period, we made a voyage to the Sandwich Islands, which lie in about the same longitude as Tahiti, and 20 degrees to the north of the line, being 3,500 miles distant from Tahiti. Amongst the Sandwich Islands, (Owyhee, Oahu, &c.) we were detained four months through the censurable conduct of our captain; and returned to Tahiti in the same little vessel (about sixty-one tons) at the close of 1822. In 1823, we made a series of visits to all the Missionary stations in the Society and Georgian Islands, and to many other Islands besides; some of them at the distance of from three to five hundred miles from Tahiti.

In May, 1824, we took our final departure from those most beautiful and interesting regions, and proceeded in a small brig (sixty-three tons) for New-Zealand, and New South Wales. In our route for New-Zealand, we touched at many Islands, for the purpose of leaving native Missionaries from Tahiti at some, and of inquiring into the state of others.

From New Zealand, where we were most unexpectedly made prisoners, and very narrowly escaped being murdered and eaten, we voyaged to Sydney, which we reached with much difficulty,

after having been three months at sea, in place of five or six weeks. In New South Wales, we remained nine months; during which time, we visited various parts of the interior, and some parts of the coast of this vast region, and most thriving colony.

From Port Jackson, in June, 1825, we voyaged in the Hugh Crawford, through Torres' Straits, than which, we suppose, there is not a more dangerous place for navigation in the world: the ship that left Sydney Harbor the day after we was, totally wrecked at the entrance of Torres' Straits; and the only two others, that we heard of, which attempted the passage from twelve to eighteen months after our happy passage, were also wrecked.

Through the Straits of Torres and Lombok, our commission led us to Batavia in Java. In this most beautiful and fertile country, we travelled about 800 miles, through Buitenzorg, Cheribon, Samarang, Salitaga, to the Imperial city of Solo, &c. From Batavia, we then passed to Singapore, a place which British talent and enterprise are making, (or rather have made,) a thriving and valuable settlement, and which by the Dutch in Java, is regarded in great commercial jealousy.

From Singapore, we proceeded in the H. C. S. Windsor, to Macao and Canton, the only two places in China, accessible to Europeans. We returned to Singapore in December, 1825, and afterwards visited, for about a month each, Malacca, and Pulo Penang, (or Prince of Wales's Island.) From Penang, we sailed in a small Danish brig, between the Andaman Islands for Calcutta, which, in the month of April, 1826, we reached. In Bengal, we remained nine months, visiting the various Missionary stations, proceeding up the Hooghly and Ganges, to Serampore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, Monghyr, Patna, Digah, the Holy City of Benares, Chunar, Allahabad, &c., in all about 900 miles of river distance.

We left Calcutta in the Aurora, in December, 1826, and after spending a few days with much satisfaction, at Vizagapatam, we reached Madras in January, 1827. In this very interesting Presidency, where the beneficial influence of Britons,—both ministers of religion, and the members of the Government, civil and military,—is unquestionably evident, we remained about nine months, and, the Missionaries being numerous and widely scattered, we were obliged to travel more than 3000 miles in palanquins—through Arcot, Chittoor, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Belgum, Gond, Cannanore, Mysore, Seringapatam, Salem, Quilon, Travancore, Cotym, Nagercoil, Cape Comorin, Palacottah, Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, &c.

From Madras, we voyaged by Ceylon, to the Isle of France. Here we were condemned to remain seven months, before we could fulfil the last object of our commission, which was, to pay a visit to Radama, the King of Madagascar, and to the Missionaries in his capital. Madagascar is doubtless, including the peculiar physical character of the island, and its equally striking moral character, and the nature of its government, the most remarkable country which we have visited. Here, we were destined to witness a great political revolution, attended by a change of dynasty, and the shedding of much of the best blood of the country. Here, also, I was destined to lose my friend and companion, by a sudden stroke of apoplexy, after having been associated together for more than seven years and a half! Delivered from imminent danger in this country, I returned in September, 1828, by way of Bourbon, to the Mauritius. Thence also happily delivered, I arrived at this beautiful town (Cape-Town) and interesting colony, November 22, 1828.

In the Sandwich Islands, all our proposed objects were accomplished beyond our most sanguine expectations; indeed, all our wishes were realized, and we were so happy as to leave those favored and exquisitely beautiful islands with the most unequivocal marks of our possessing the affectionate esteem of all the Missionaries, of the chiefs, and of the people.

In the Sandwich Islands, where are placed the excellent and exemplary Missionaries from North America, we had the unmingled satisfaction, for four months, of enjoying the intelligent society of those valuable men, and received every day, both from themselves and their amiable partners, fresh proofs of their kindness and attention. During our involuntary detention, and, in some considerable degree, arising from that detention, that great and most happy, moral change from Heathenism to Christianity took place, which is now being published throughout the Christian world.

In the islands around Tahiti, and in almost all those which we visited in our voyage to New Zealand, the most surprising and delightful, moral change had even taken place, in the overthrow of ignorance, vice, idolatry, and intolerance; and, in beholding the changes which had been produced by the instruction of the natives in Christianity, we derived satisfaction and pleasure beyond expression. In New Zealand, the marks of improvement are few and equivocal. The people are ferocious and intractable, and still cannibals—as we ourselves very nearly experienced.

In New South Wales, during our nine months' sojourn, we were laid under the strongest obligations to Sir Thomas and Lady Brisbane, to all the constituted authorities, and especially to the Rev. Samuel Marsden and the other clergy, for their singularly kind and unceasing attentions. Here we found the government pleasingly desirous of cherishing and encouraging any reasonable plans for meliorating the condition of the Aborigines, who are certainly the most pitiable object of any part of the human family that we have yet known, and for whom nothing, or next to nothing, has yet been done, and but little attempted.

In Java, we were received and treated by the excellent Baron Vander Capellan and his Lady, as well as by all the constituted authorities and the clergy, with the kindest attentions. Here was offered to us every desirable facility for accomplishing the objects of our mission. But little or no impression has been made on the Malays or Chinese. It is a pleasing duty to state that similar obligations were laid upon us in an eminent degree, by the governments in China, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Calcutta, and throughout Bengal; and most especially in Madras, and throughout the whole of that interesting and flourishing presidency.

In the Mauritius, during our compulsory stay, we received obliging civilities, and very kind attentions from some private individuals of our own countrymen, and also from some of the French families, in different parts of this physically beautiful island. We suppose, however, there are but few who have resided in this island, as strangers, who would feel regret on leaving, or form a wish to revisit it.

Radama, and the late Government of Madagascar, honored us with singular and substantial marks of respect and attention. The government

Monroe County, N. Y.—A Temperance Society for this county was formed at Rochester Sept. 24, by 40 delegates from 13 towns. Committees were appointed in all the towns, to aid in the formation of auxiliary associations, and to collect statistics and general information on the subject of intemperance.

W. Greenwich, Conn.—We understand that through the agency of Rev. Mr. Bates a very flourishing Tenn. Society has been formed in West Greenwich. The list of ninety members, headed by the venerable Dr. Lewis.

[Norwalk Gaz.]

The selection of Goshen have given notice, that they will not permit the sale of *spirituous liquors* on or about the parade ground or on the common, on the day of the approaching *retiree*. Officers will be appointed to see to it.

Ohio—Tavern keepers are beginning in some places to exclude ardent spirits from their saloons, and to serve only the temperate. Alfred Kelley, Esq. has, we credibly informed, substituted molasses and water in place of whiskey, among all the hands employed by the state on the Ohio Canal.

W. H. Hall.

Litchfield co. Conn.—The County Society held its 12th monthly meeting, on 22d. A number of members reported 1785, of whom 392 are females. The reports showed a gradual and delightful advancement of the cause throughout the county. Several merchants were named who had driven the distilled poison from their stores; and a few distillers, who had ceased from the business of distillation. The Society resolved that they will use their efforts to furnish every family in the county, who will receive it, with a Tract on the subject of Temperance, within three months.

[Litchfield Inq. abr.]

A hint for conscientious Distillers.—The W. Recorder gives the following paragraph from the letter of a friend who resides in the New England States, to all the Distillers of the Country: Considerable quantities of furs are purchased of the Indians by the traders, who pay with ardent spirit and could some professors of religion in the states, who own distilleries, behold the scenes of wretchedness of which they are the cause. They would stop the distillation of spirits, and turn their attention to a more human employment." [Quere, did the writer intend to say human or humane?]

Temperance Societies have been formed in Harrodsburg and Danville, Ky., the latter composed of about 60 members.

A Temperance Society has been formed at Raleigh, N.C., another under the direction of the Concord Temperance Association merchant of Concord has ceased dealing in ardent spirits for several months. Several others have resolved to follow his example.

Middlesex co., Conn.—The Temperance Society of this county was formed Sept. 1828, by about 26 gentlemen from different parts of the county. A hazardous inquiry was made, whether 500 men could be found in the county, who would unite in the principle of total abstinence; but the Society had the pleasure at the end of six months to see the names of 600 men affixed to the constitution. At the third monthly meeting, it was thought desirable that female influence should be engaged in the Temperance cause, and for this purpose were invited to meet under the Temperance Society. With a delightful promptitude they came forward in almost every town. The business of subscription has actively increased, and the Society embraces, at the end of one year, 908 males and 1097 females—total, 2005. A few of these, perhaps 40, are under 15 years of age. The total number of the associations is 16. The monthly meetings have been very interesting.

[Conn. Obs.]

The Grand Jury of Wilkes County, Ga. at the late session of the Superior Court, mentions with gratitude to God "the rapid decrease of sale, and still greater diminution in the use of that self-destroying and soul-destroying liquid, *Distilled Spirits*," and they are glad to believe that all the crimes for which infidemics usually were preferred during the term, when traced to their origin, were the offspring of intemperance.

Charleston Obs. abr.]

At a Camp Meeting lately held at Sumers, Conn., the preachers adopted resolutions recommending to all their hearers, that they abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and the Rev. Mr. Fish, Principal of the Seminary at Wallingboro to prepare an Address to be published with the resolutions in the Christian Advocate. Still the Editors of the Advocate, the official paper of the whole denomination in the United States, are writing warmly against the course pursued by these men, and they believe that all the good they discover in its operations a plot for the propagation of Calvinism and the overthrow of Methodism.

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Died in Saugateek, Conn. on the 22d ult. by falling from a horse while in a state of intoxication, Mr. Alfred H. Ward, 35.

In Montgomery county, Md. on the 15th of Sept., the dead body of a boy 14 years of age was found in a gutter near his father's house. On being examined, it was found that his father sent him for whiskey, and he returned with it about dark, for the first time intoxicated. In this state he left his father's house to go to an uncle's, about a mile distant, accompanied by the way. The father had given himself over to drinking for three days before he died.

Hon. W. W. Hankland died.—A correspondent of the Journal of Humanity, in Cumberland county, Me. mentions for cases of observable death that have come to his knowledge. Last July, a man intoxicated was seen walking on a log in Presumpscott river, in that county, and was warned to get out of the log, but he refused to do so, and when he fell he could not swim any where." In a few steps he was dead and was lost.—Another man in the same county, was so far gone to be partially intoxicated, was found nearly dead, his cart wheel being stopped with all its head upon his neck. He was taken to his home, a man resident in Oxford county long addicted to drunkenness. He found in the road of Sabbath morning in August last. His cart wheel had run over his body.—Another man, resident in Oxford county intemperate, in attempting to swim across Saugateek river the Lord's day, was drowned.

REGIOUS SUMMARY.

Green Bay Mission.—Movement in favor of the immediate renewal of this highly interesting mission, have lately been very energetic and decisive, and its prospects are opening with very inspiring promise. The Rev. Mr. Cady has arrived at the field of his labors, and is probably already re-established with most of the mission family in a comfortable house for the summer. His exertions, and efforts in his labors, to obtain immediate possession of a valuable lot of land secured to the Society by the Department of the United States for Indian affairs. [Chh. Rev.]

Death of Mr. Finney.—The afflicting intelligence is reaching us, that the venerable and illustrious Father of the mission among the Cherokees of the Arkansas, died on the 13th of June, at the new station on the Salisban. Some notice of the circumstances of his decease will be inserted in the next number.—*Mis. Her.*

Upper Canada Baptist Association.—There are churches, 14 ordained ministers, 13 licentiates, and 9 members. There were added by baptism the past year 112, and by letter 115. The churches of Charlotteville, Southwold, and Walsingham, have been visited with great success and influence. The Sabbath School, of which we are also called to witness the grace of God among the members of a new Association, by the name of the Western Association was set off from this.

N. Y. Bap. Rev.

Kennebec Conference, Me.—This body met at W. Shaw, Sept. 16th and 17th. Passed resolutions respecting the Sabbath, Memorial to Congress against Sabbath day Temperance, and the Am. Sabbath School Union. Voted to give \$50 to every church within the limits of the Conference, which shall settle a minister before the next annual meeting. Appointed a committee to be sent to organize a uniting meeting, to form a new S. S. Union. Appointed a committee to visit the churches; and recommended first Monday in January as a season of prayer.

Boston Baptist Association.—It appears by the Minutes, which are published, that 179 have been added in the last year, and that the whole number of communicants is 21 churches is 3151. There are 26 ordained ministers and 12 unordained ministers and students for the ministry reported. There are connected with the different congregations, 316 Teachers in the Sabbath Schools, and 295 classes. The Minutes of August last, contain a number of resolutions which may be hoped for. In 21 of the Corresponding Associations, whose Minutes were received, there were 426 ordained ministers, and 37,921 communicants. 2162 of them were baptized in the last year.

Chr. Watcher.

Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first anniversary of this institution was celebrated at the Methodist church in Duane-street, on Tuesday evening the 22d Sept. A large congregation attended. After meeting had been opened by singing and prayer, the Minutes were read, which will be found below. The Rev. Prof. D. B. Douglass, of Andover, delivered a most interesting and animating discourse, adapted to the occasion, from Rev. xiv. 6. After which a collection was taken up and the objects of the society, amounting to \$107.

Chr. Adv.

The North Congregation of Hartford County, Conn. resolved, on the 10th inst. to request all their churches, to take up a collection annually for the Dom. Miss. of that State; and the members pledged themselves, coarsely and individually, to use their influence to cause

Danville Village, Livingston Co. N.Y.—A work of mine grace has been in progress the summer past, at this place, the fruits of which are most precious. "For the precious tokens of mercy," says our correspondent, "we desire most fervently to render our thank-offerings to the great Head of the Church." *W. Rec.*

Elder W. Paulding writes to the Editor of the Col. Star, that 62 persons have been a-bled the past season to Anna church, in Orangeburg, S. C.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Board of Foreign Missions. From Aug. 15th to Oct. 31st, \$9,935.14, of which \$2,625.54 was from Auxiliaries. Also, \$314 in Legacies.—From Aug. 31st, to Sept. 15, \$2,708.92, of which \$2,050.75 was from Auxiliaries. Also, Legacies, and Donations in clothing, &c.

Receipts into the Am. Tract Society, New-York, during the month ending with Sept. 15th; Donations, \$749.85; for Tracts sold, \$3,197.35; Total, \$3,977.20.

The Powery Presbyterian church, city of New-York, have unanimously invited the Rev. J.S. Chalmers to become their pastor.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Br. LEVI WALKER was ordained to the work of the ministry at Hubbardston, Vt. Sermon by Elder Sawyer.

On Wednesday the 23d Sept. the Rev. ABRAHAM O. HALSEY was installed Pastor of the Ref. Dutch Church of North and South Hamilton, Bucks co. Pa. The Rev. Dr. Livingston delivered the sermon.

The Rev. J. H. BROWN was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Freetown, Assonet Village, Sept. 30th. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cobb of Taunton; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Storrs of Braintree; Consecrating prayer by Rev. Mr. Holmes of New-Bedford; Charge by Rev. Mr. Andrews of Berkeley Fellowship Church, by Rev. Mr. Sanford of Rye-ham; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Sanford of Dennis; and Concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Shaw of Middleboro'. A fervid church is thus supplied with a tried Pastor;—and a congregational ministry is at length established, for the first time, in a New-England population, since bled from two thousand souls. Gratitude to the Great Head of the church requires the distinct recognition of his Providence in the circumstances leading to this auspicious event; and it is but just to say, that the instrumentally employed in reviving a church that had become almost extinct, and giving to the church, Mr. Brown, a large and zealous congregation, are found in those charities of the Christian community, which have flowed thro' the Treasury of the Massachusetts Missionary Society. Her light hath come; the glory of the Lord hath risen upon her. May it never be extinguished; and may the church, which has been so long in darkness, shall be blessed by its influence, and thousands be conducted by it to eternal glory. [Com.]

NOTICES.

The Annual Sermon before the *Fatherless and Widow Society*, will be preached at Washington St., on Sabbath Evening next, by the Rev. Mr. MALCOM.

The Annual Meeting of the Fragment Society, will be held Monday October 12th, at half past three o'clock P. M. at the residence of Mr. Wm. R. S. STORRS, Secy. Those who are requested to come, are prepared to pay their subscription.

H. WELCH, Secretary.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, will hold a quarterly meeting at the Huntington Chamber, Boston, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. R. S. STORRS, Secy. The Board of Trustees of the same Society, will meet on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1829.

The Treasurers of the American Education Society, will hold their next Meeting at Boston, on Wednesday, the 11th of October, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the *Huntington Room*, over the Bookstore of Crocker & Brewster. The Examining Committee of the Board will meet at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the day previous, at the same place, to attend to the cases of those young men who may wish to apply for the patronage of the Society. S. CORNWELL, Secy.

The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the Worcester Central Association will hold their annual meeting at Leicester on Wednesday the 21st inst. Public services will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Wednesday the 21st inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. R. S. STORRS, Secy. The Executive Committee are requested to meet at the public house near the Meeting-house at 10 o'clock, on said day.

The several associations which compose this Society, are hereby notified that Mr. Henry Wheeler of Worcester, a worthy as treasurer in receiving money till one shall be chosen in its stead. *HENRY WHEELER, Secretary.*

Halden, Oct. 5, 1829. 2s

The South Middlesex Conference of Churches will hold their semi-annual meeting at East Marlborough, (E. Mr. Bucklin's) on Wednesday the 14th of October next at 9 o'clock A. M. The public meeting will be at the meeting house, at 2 o'clock P. M. The churches composing the Conference, and their representatives, are invited to correspond with the Conference are desired to send delegates to this meeting.

It is a standing rule of the Conference that a collection taken to aid feeble Churches. *M. MOORE, Secretary.*

Natick, Sept. 1829. Scribe of S. M. Conf.

The next meeting of the Taunton and Vicinity Conference of Churches will be held at Rehoboth, at the meeting house of Rev. Mr. Vernon, on Tuesday, 13th of October next, 2 o'clock P. M. On Wednesday the day following the public services will begin at 10 o'clock when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. S. Felt, a native of the state of religion will be read, and the Lord's Supper administered. *ENOCH SANFORD, Clerk.*

Raynham, Sept. 26, 1829. 2s.

The Norfolk Conference of Churches will hold its annual meeting at Rev. J. Bent's meeting house in Weymouth, on Thursday 13th of October. From 9 to 10 o'clock will be devoted to the business of the Conference, and at 11 o'clock P. M. a public service for prayer and exhortation, and the reading of scriptures. The day following there will be public worship, followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. *J. BEST Jr. Clerk of Conf.*

Weymouth, 24th Sept. 1829. 2s.

The rules prior will thank any gentleman who has the following articles, or either of them, to forward them by mail to the Rev. L. K. Rees of the PREPARATORY COUNCIL, in case of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, which conveyed Northampton Dec. 26, 1749.

II. The Result of the same Preparatory Council, at an adjourned Session, Feb. 7, 1750.

III. The Report of the Rev. Mr. Rees, to the Rev. Mr. Edwards to Rev. Peter Clark of Salem village, dated May 17, 1750.

IV. A Sermon of Pies. Edwards, on the Text, "O ye Men," Judges v, 25.

He thanks the gentleman, who forwarded him the list of the Ministry of the Final Council.

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1829. S. E. DWIGHT.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The War in Turkey.—Since our last, important news has been received from the theatre of war in the E. The intelligence of the capture of Erzerum by the Russians is confirmed. Also Aidus, Masambria, Achiohi, Brougas have fallen into their hands. The Russians have taken rapid advances toward Constantinople, and there are strong reasons to believe that the capture has fallen into their hands. Some are sanguine in belief that this city will soon fall, if it has not already, with it the Turkish power in Europe. Others believe, the Sultan will not so easily be overcome; and that it will not be taken until the Russian army has been completely crushed by a decisive blow. At any rate, important events are near, in the unfolding book of providence.

The Augsburg Gazette says,—The negotiations between the English and French Ambassadors and the Reis Edis are decidedly broken off. Many conjectures are afloat whether the two Courts will consider it to comport with their dignity to leave the question of the Russian conquest in the hands of circumstances. Gen. Guilleminot written to Paris for instructions. Mr. Gordon, it is believed will remain at Constantinople, and it is supposed Gen. Guilleminot will be instructed to stay as long as Mr. Gordon does. Great agitation prevails among the Musulmans, and the consequence is, that the Turkish troops at the coffee-houses; the functionaries themselves do not neutral their disapproval. The Prussian ambassador's audience of reception of the Grand Signior on the 14th. On the 26th inst. a fire broke out in the vicinity of Pera, which destroyed no fewer than 1000 houses and 500 persons.

The Plague.—The letters from Wallachia give some alarming details of the progress of the plague in that country. On the 11th of July, 30,000 persons had died at the hospital Braik Alae; those in Wallachia were crowded with sickness, and the infection raged with equal violence at and at Varma. It is even said that it had reached the Turkish army.

The plague has been checked in the neighboring Moldavia, and the city which was at one time threatened escaped.

The last census gives the number of the population of the Empire at 2,124,765. Of this number, 466,000 live on the p.

unions or by the industry, 348,000 by daily labor, 77,000 upon charity, 3,900 sick in hospitals, 10,000, what are called **emigrants**, 47,000 students, and 10,000 servants.

The new **French Ministry** is considered more favorable to Britain than the last—and a Commercial Treaty between the two nations is now confidently expected—but national prejudices and jealousies may prevent.

The Hellenic Society of Paris have made an appeal to the "lender" for donations of implements of husbandry, carpenters and shoemakers' tools, weaving materials, &c. to be sent to Greece, where they are greatly needed.

A letter from Naples contains the following paragraph: "The torture was lately applied with such severity to an unfortunate Neapolitan, that the judges were obliged to remove him to the capital punishment, as he was too horribly mutilated to remain in prison."

Decline of St. August.—Under the name of the London Spectator of 15th August, says: "The reaction of Cadiz into a tribute port by the Spanish Government, has turned out far more injurious to the commerce of Gibraltar than the mere loss expected. A letter says—"This place is but the shadow of itself. The streets are quite deserted, and the shops are closed. The population has lately been fallen by within the last year fully five per cent, and some more. The stores are empty, and are likely to remain so. Whatever stocks were on hand have been sent to Cadiz, and many persons have gone from hence to establish there, where, by all accounts, considerably less stress is doing."

Emigrants to English families.—The difficulties which the depressed state of the commerce of England, owing to the people, have induced some persons to consider the subject of emigrating in a body, say 50 or 100 families from some part of India. Between 4 and 500 dollars had been offered by a gentleman towards the establishment of an Emigration Society, &c. &c. *Chr. Watch.*

Plunder in London.—Disrespectable persons, who resided against the property of Covent Garden Theatre, at the suit of the parish officers of St. Paul's, Covent Garden for rates, &c. and possession taken of the theatre.

The King of England has appointed William Turner Esq. his Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia—and has ordered an additional naval force to the coast of Mexico, in consequence of the Spanish invitation, to protect British property.

The Plymouth paper contains a confirmation of the report that Great Britain was suggesting her active naval force.

Isaac Padmore, Esq., in England, has left a legacy of £2000 to different religious societies.

There was a report in England, that the minister of the U. States to Mexico had offered to loan that government £100,000 for 12 months, on condition of making Texas and California for security; and in case Mexico refused, to be refunded in the time agreed on, the possession of those provinces to vest in the U. States.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to the 21st of June, represent the colony as very sickly. It was also sickly had occurred among the older residents. It may deeply hurt the feelings of Americans. Among the deceased are Mr. Kenneth Marston, Lieut. Patterson, &c.

The Mexican Government has before it a decree, condemning to be shot all hostile Spaniards found with arms in their hands, and all Mexicans who may join them.

The sch. Alpha, from Havana, which she left Sept. 1. Has arrived at Charleston. The captain reports, that vessel, &c. arrived there on the 13th, in six days from Tampa Bay, and that she had taken 2700 lbs. of cotton wool, and on a search of water, had been attacked by the Mexicans (in ambush) and seven hundred of them killed, the vessel retreating.

DOMESTIC.

Removal of the Indians.—A letter from Fayette, Howard County, Miss., dated Sept. 27, contains the following: "Rock Spring Pioneer, says, 'The Rev. Isaac McCoy has his family arrived at this place a few days since on his way from the Carey missionary station in Michigan Territory. He has rented a house for the mission family and will start in a few days, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. William D. Drayton, for the purpose of removing them on a location for the Indians that are about to be removed from Indiana and Michigan, whence it is hoped, the whole of white population may soon propel them. Mr. McCoy is known to many of the readers of the Pioneer, as most inquisitive, inquisitive, and a zealous man. He is an Indiana by birth. Few men have labored more diligently, suffered privations and more patiently than this worthy man. His fidelity, prudence, and disinterestedness have long been known to the general government, and the present administration, no less than the past, is desirous of retaining such services. He has been employed by the government to explore the country west of Missouri, accompanied by several Indians, who were pleased with his country, and his manner of traveling. The Indians he has labored for many years with considerable success, and when he expects to live and die. His family will remain at Fayette till preparations can be made in the wilderness of their reception.'"

Rock Spring (Ill.) Pioneer.

The United States proposes to establish a new territory in the western Territory, to be called the Huron or Wisconsin Territory.

The schooner Hope Return has arrived at New-York thirty days from Maracaibo. Mr. Moore, our minister in Colombia, had left Maracaibo for Bogota.

We learn from the Penn. Inquirer that letters have been lately received at Chester from Commodore Porter, positively stating that he will return from Mexico to his native country in the month of October.

Emigration to Illinois.—We enclose and publish an English paper, that the party of emigrants paid to company four families, who lately came in by way of Canada, settled in the vicinity of Jacksonville, in Morgan County. They have shown their discernment in selecting one of the choicest spots in our State, and have betrayed great sagacity in choosing a place for a permanent neighborhood, where they can have many of the advantages of civilization, as those emigrants have accustomed, instead of going, as so many emigrants too often have erroneously done, into woods.

Rail Road to Vermont.—The County and Ward Committees of this city have made arrangements to employ a party of men, to be called the Vermont and New-England, also to examine the spurs of Granite, and other materials, to collect the deeds of land, and all information, which may be useful to the stockholders.

Hampshire and Hampden Canal.—We are informed by the Westfield Register that the Canal is finished in that place, and that it is partly filled with water. The water let in slowly, to afford time for the banks to consolidate in the earth. The canal will soon be navigable from New-Haven to Westfield.

Expedition.—By the present arrangement of steamships the whole distance between Baltimore and Boston (of 400 miles) can be performed in less than 48 hours.

[Balt. Eve. Post.]

Chester still.—The fare in the steam boats from New-York Albany has during the last week been reduced to 10 cents! This is the spirit of competition, that within a few years a million of dollars has been sunk on the New-River Lines. So says the American.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says we yesterday received a letter from Cleveland, Ohio, written on a beautiful piece of *Bears Paw*, which the writer informs from the Sauk de St. Marie. It is of the usual size of a letter sheet.

It is said that, in consequence of the depression of manufacturing business, about 500 operatives were lately discharged from Factories at Patterson, N. J.

At the late Review in Fitchburg, a company from town was among the missing. The reason was, a individual who had been chosen an officer, declined to go.

The steam boat Marco Bozzaris has been established to run regularly between Nantucket and New Bedford.

A Brick Manufactory is established in the city of New-York, which makes 25,000 bricks a day. The clay is from the bank, thrown into a hopper, broken, and pressed into molds by a machine, and the bricks are ready in 10 minutes. The bricks are said to be good, and to cost from 55 to 58 per thousand.

An notice appears in a New Haven paper, that, according to a order of Court, there will be paid to the agent in the Eagle Bank, on and after the first of October, 10 per cent of the original amount of their several deposits.

A New Plan.—The Report of the Bible Society of New-York to the N. C. states, that there is a class of patriots, who charge the American Bible Society with being up to the eyes in the sale of country and monopoly.

Sale of the Scriptures! We did not know that the "Bible" differed from any other type.

Refined Sugar.—A writer in the N. York Enquirer undertakes to show that the American refiners can undersell the British in the supply of foreign markets—and fifty more refineries can be supported in the United States to the benefit of our important export trade. The argument is—

Convention of New-York City.—The Convention convened the city charter have closed their sessions, and adopted a form of a new city Government, by a vote of 10 to six. They also passed several resolutions for raising the same to the public, for their decision at a future election.

The Convention consisted of two Chambers,—to elect Clergymen and Assistants for one year, and to elect a Mayor and Recorder, from being members.

Extinguishing Fire.—A Grand Reservoir, which will be brought into the city before winter, is now building in New York, at a cost of near \$200,000. It will be placed in some high ground, the water will run from it in pipes to any part of the city—and in some, at such an elevation that it can be discharged on the tops of stores and houses.

Illinois College.—Our readers know that it is in controversy to establish a college in the beautiful city of Illinois; and that seven young men, lately members of Yale College have decided themselves to the work of preaching the gospel, and establishing the institutions of learning and religion there, with whom the foundation of a college is one primary object. The plan has been submitted to leading men in the northern states, and received 150 to 170 signatures. A meeting was held last week in New-York, we learn from the Observer, to hear statements on the subject and furnish aid. The Rev. Mr. Ellis, from Illinois, and the Rev. Mr. Turner, one of the seven young men, showed the great utility of instituting such a college in that State, and the plan of the intended college. The Rev. Mr. Putnam, New-York addressed the meeting and offered a resolution highly approving the plan of establishing a seminary in connection with missionary labor and proposing a subscription. The meeting passed the resolution and subscribed about \$2000, to such of the students as were desirous of going to the college. A. Tappan and Rev. E. W. Baldwin also made remarks. The sum of \$10,000 is wanted for the commencement of the enterprise.

Dr. John D. Wells, professor of Anatomy in Bowdoin College, has been appointed to deliver lectures on Anatomy in the University of Maryland.

We understand, that the Rev. Philip Lindley, President of the College of the Holy Trinity, New York, has been unanimously elected President of Dickinson College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Neill, and it is believed he will accept the appointment.

Infant Schools.—In a town near New York, individuals, inspired by a sight of the Infant School in Canal Street in a visit to a school of the same kind in New York city, have now already 100 scholars. They not only give their money, but they themselves are the teachers. In Norfolk, a very handsome brick school house is going up very fast, a very handsome brick building, to cost not less than \$3000. The girls give by one half.

N. Y. Obs. Abn.

Infant Schools.—We learn by the Troy Sentinel, that a vote passed by the Common Council of that city, that a vote passed to appropriate \$500 payable quarterly, for one year, for the support of the Infant School in that city.

Infant School at Savannah, Ga.—This school has flourished exceedingly. It is for the children of all who call for pay \$20 a year, and is designed to prepare the way for another far more perfect. It is the most popular institution in the city. On visiting days, the room which is large is crowded to excess.

Charleston Obs. Abn.

Free School.—We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that some public spirited philanthropists, in this city have recently established an *African Free School*, in which are taught, every Sabbath, about 100 scholars.

Genius of U. Evan.

A Literary Association was formed by the Alumni of Amherst College, at the late commencement.

A Lyceum is forming in Williamson.

Great Fire at Augusta, Ga.—On the 24th of September, a fire broke out in Broad street, on the block on which the City Hotel was located; it raged with great fury for two hours, and destroyed nearly the entire block, including the hotel. The loss sustained by the destruction of property is estimated at \$100,000, of which it is said forty thousand dollars was insured; a good portion in the Hartford Offices.

Drought.—Severe drought has lately prevailed in various parts of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, &c.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes extracts of letters from New-Orleans to Sept. 6, which represent ravages of the yellow fever as most distressing. The fever has been making dreadful ravages at Managua, and Ploagueno.

Basil Robbery.—The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser of the 19th inst. says,—"The Branch Bank of the Commonwealth at this place, was entered by some villain on Thursday night last, by means of false keys, and robbed of about \$25,000. A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the thief."

Mail Robbery.—The bag containing the Western Mail, which left Savannah on Saturday night, the 19th inst. was discovered on its arrival at Augusta on Monday morning, to have a large hole cut out in it, and several packages of letters missing. The Deputy Postmaster, at Augusta, has sent out a party of 15 men, to search for the Contractor, up to Tuesday night, had discovered nothing. All the drivers on the line have been arrested.

Robbery.—The office of the State Treasurer, in New York, has been broken open, and robbed of \$200,000 in silver, and two bundles of coaches.

Trials for Murder.—Horse Smith, and ———— were brought to the murder of John Marston, who was killed in Fayette County, Tenn. on the 15th inst. The proceedings last week before the Supreme Court of the Rhode Island, and found guilty of manslaughter. ———— Daniel Newcomb, indicted for the murder of Ezekiel Knowlton, at Newburgh, in November last, was tried before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts at Worcester, on Tuesday last, and acquitted. Under direction of the court, the case was committed to the jury without argument.

At the Superior Court in Hartford, last week, *James Brooks*, a mulatto, was tried for killing his father, by striking him with a stake. Verdict of the jury—*acquitted*.

Piracy.—Capt. Barraclay, of the schooner Perry, arrived at New-York from Barracoa, reports that on the 17th of September, on the outward bound passage, "a vessel was brought by a piratical schooner, which hoisted Colombian colors, and was taken to the harbor of Barracoa, where she was found at first refused, but was finally compelled to surrender. The pirates then boarded the Perry, and after taking out of her cargo, permitted Captain B. to proceed on his voyage. The schooner was painted black, with a white stripe of about 60 tons, and manned principally by Spaniards.

Boston Trav. Adn.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Ezekiel Tupper, of New-London, to Miss Nancy C. Ashing; Mr. Wm. Holman, Jr. to Miss Elizabeth Collingridge; Mrs. Asa Fisk, to Miss Anny Goodwin; John Swords, to Miss Mary Watson; Mr. Henry H. Little, to Miss Mary, to Miss Margaretta A. Little, daughter of Dr. Wm. Lowell; Lemuel L. Leonard, to Miss M. J. Clapp, daughter of William W. Clapp, Esq.

In Charleston, Mr. Benjamin Phipps, to Miss Sarah Frothingham;—In Salem, Mr. Alfred Dutch, to Miss Sarah B. Felt;—In Gloucester, Mr. James W. Dexter, to Miss Abigail E. Lillibeth, eldest daughter of Rev. H. L. Lillibeth;—In Newburyport, Mr. John W. Moore, to Miss Clara Candler;—At Waltham, by Rev. S. Harding, Chancy Newhall, to Miss Charlotte Parker;—In Needham, Mr. Wm. Moore, of Worcester, to Miss Mary Fuller;—Weston, Mr. Samuel Frost, of Watertown, to Miss Elizabeth C. Lowell;—In Ipswich, Mr. George W. W. Ware, to Miss Nancy Davis;—In Fitchburg, Mr. James I. M. P., to Miss Ann Eliza Griswold;—In Newburyport, Mr. P. Parish, Esq. to Miss S. S. Sawyer;—In Northampton, Doct. Charles Walker, to Miss Sarah D. Stone;—In New York, Mr. John W. Clark, to Miss Mary Edwards, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Edwards;—In Southampton, Sept. 2, Mr. Isaac Wool to Miss Eliza Rust; Mr. Luther Clark, to Miss Betsey Stead;—In Canterbury, N. H. Rev. Henry Shield, of Leominster, Mass. to Miss Mary Gerrish, daughter of Mr. John Gerrish;—In New York, Mr. George W. W. Ware, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Apphia Gerrieholter, daughter of Mr. Jacob Gerrish, of B. Rev. Henry O. Clapton, U. to Miss Sarah G. Little, of B.—Mr. Shield and Ugly are destined as missionaries to Ohio, Mr. Gerrish to the Territory of Michigan.

In Charlton, N. Y., Sept. 20, Rev. John Clancy, Miss Mary Anna Adams, of Andover, daughter of Mr. Adams, Esq.

In Portland, Mr. William D. Little, to Miss Harriette Lincoln, daughter of Mr. Royal L.

In New York, Sept. 18, 1845, 18 marriages were solemnized, all the parties belonging to that town except four.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Wm. Edwards, aged 31; David T. Er, 38; Mary Davis, 17; John W. Brown, 14; Louisa W. Ry, 42; Elizabeth Rier, 56; Elizabeth Gill, 27; James Bell, 65; Joseph Shorter, 46; John H. Thongy, 38; John, 42; George B. Rogers, 52; John T. Foulton, 35; John S. Bannister, 36; George Griffin, daughter of John Smith, 9; Miss Cornelia Thomas, daughter of Thomas K. Thomas.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Lucinda E. Wallis, wife of Mr. W. 27.—In Rochester, Miss Mary Eaton, daughter of Mr. George B. Rogers, 52; John T. Foulton, 35; John S. Bannister, 36; George Griffin, daughter of John Smith, 9; Miss Cornelia Thomas, daughter of Thomas K. Thomas.

In Waltham, Mr. William D. Little, to Miss Harriette Lincoln, daughter of Mr. Royal L.

In Newburyport, Mr. P. Parish, Esq. to Miss S. S. Sawyer;—In Northampton, Doct. Charles Walker, to Miss Sarah D. Stone;—In New York, Mr. John W. Clark, to Miss Mary Edwards, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Edwards;—In Southampton, Sept. 2, Mr. Isaac Wool to Miss Eliza Rust; Mr. Luther Clark, to Miss Betsey Stead;—In Canterbury, N. H. Rev. Henry Shield, of Leominster, Mass. to Miss Mary Gerrish, daughter of Mr. John Gerrish;—In New York, Mr. George W. W. Ware, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Apphia Gerrieholter, daughter of Mr. Jacob Gerrish, of B. Rev. Henry O. Clapton, U. to Miss Sarah G. Little, of B.—Mr. Shield and Ugly are destined as missionaries to Ohio, Mr. Gerrish to the Territory of Michigan.

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Green, Jr., A. G., son of the late John Green, was accidentally killed by a blow from a heavy mill, engaged in ascending cut rocks.
In **Hartford**, **Mrs. Capt. James Orr**, 83; **Marblehead**, **Sylvester J. Scott**, 76; and his daughter, **Mary S.**, 27.—
Limington, **A. B. Brown**, 90, died at his residence, July 21.
In **Norfolk**, **John L. Lyby**, 84, died at his residence, July 21.
In **New-Haven**, **Dr. George H. Stevens**, aged 62 years, died at his residence, July 21.
In **Waterbury**, **Vt.**, of typhus fever, and in the course of a few weeks, of children one family of the name of Poirer, consisting of six persons, were removed to the cemetery.
In **Norfolk**, **Miss Laura Day**, daughter of Mr. Luke Day, she was thrown from a wagon about a year since and her head severely injured. From that time until her death she suffered almost continually with intense and excruciating pain in her head, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. She died at her residence, July 21.
In **Locust Chapel**, **Mr. George Stevens**, aged 37, formerly of Bridgeport, N. J., died at his residence, July 21.
In **Philadelphia**, **Mr. Harlan Ladd**, of Portsmouth, N. H., aged 20. He was a recent graduate of Dartmouth College and had just commenced his labors as a teacher in the Franklin Institution, where he was removed to the cemetery, July 21.
In **Hoboken**, on the 18th ult. Dr. Nathaniel Morton Tilton.

DANA'S POEM.

A POEM delivered before the Porter Rhetorical Society in the Theological Seminary, Andover, Sept. 22, 1827, BY **RICHARD H. DANA**. Published and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington-St. Oct. 7.

NEW BOOKS.

For sale at the THEOLOGICAL BOOKSTORE OF CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

An INQUIRY into the Nature of Sin, as exhibited in Dr. Dwight's Theology. With remarks on an examination of Taylor's and Mr. Harvey's views of the same subject. ADVISORIAL REVIEWED BY REV. DR. DWIGHT. Containing a summary of an elevated standard of piety. By a Village Preacher. With an introductory Essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J.

The Rev. Mr. Fairchild's Sermon on the Essential Doctrine of the Gospel.

The complete Works of Dugald Stewart in 7 vols. Small Memoir of Rev. Samuel J. Mills. By Gardiner Spring. D.D. cheap edition, for Sabbath School Libraries.

In Press: THE ANNALS OF THE POOR. By Rev. Leigh Richmond. Embellished with elegant copperplate engravings. Oct. 7.

MEMOIR OF SAMUEL J. MILLS—2d Edition. Just Published by PERKINS & MARVIN.

This second edition was prepared by the Committee of Foreign Missions, a branch of the Society of Inquiry respecting Slavery, and published by the American Board.

The Committee have availed themselves of so much of the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Spring as his arduous and pressing labors would allow him to bestow. They have been studiously anxious to preserve entire the excellent and judicious arrangement, with the additions which have been made with much care and industry, and which will find demand, and in its present convenient form will obtain free circulation among those who are best able to appreciate its value, and among the young, whom it is peculiarly adapted to lead to right habits of feeling and action. Oct. 7.

VALUABLE & POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

Published by J. & J. W. PRENTISS, Worcester, N. H., and for sale by the Booksellers in Boston, Worcester, Providence, Hartford, New-Haven, Northampton, Greenfield, Portsmouth, N. H., Concord, N. H., Amherst, N. H., Shirley & Co. Portland, Me., all the Booksellers in Vermont and many in Albany, Troy and New-York.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLASS BOOK endorsing the leading facts and principles of Science, illustrated by engravings; designed as Exercises for the reading and study of the higher classes in common Schools.

By REV. LEVI W. LEONARD.

[?] These books issued from the American Press have received higher and more deserved commendation than any other Literary Journals, and from individuals of the first standing as a work eminently useful for raising the standard of education in our common Schools, by its use both as a Class Book and for recitation.

ADAMS' NEW ARITHMETIC, in which the principles of counting by numbers are methodically explained and synthetically applied—thus combining the advantages to be derived both from the inductive and synthetic mode of instructing.

By DANIEL ADAMS, M. D.

Author of the *School Arithmetic*, *School Geography*, *School Grammar*, &c. &c. This new kind of arithmetic has gained a rapid and a noble success, and is now being used in every school in America.

Among the numerous high recommendations we find the following. Messrs. SERENO E. & H. DWIGHT, of New-Haven, say, "We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, as we believe IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS with which we are acquainted." New-Haven, Jan. 18, 1829.

Rev. JOHN F. STODOLSKY, of New-Haven, says, "The analytical and synthetic methods of teaching are very happily combined. The explanations are very clear and full."—Professor OLINSTEAD, of Yale College, says, "I am much pleased with your elementary treatises."—Rev. Mr. LEONARD, of Dublin, Ireland, says, "These practical examples with which the work abounds must confer upon it a high value."—Recommended also by the State School Commissioners in Vermont.

THE SCHOLAR'S ARITHMETIC, by DANIEL ADAMS, M. D.

EASY LESSONS in Reading, for the use of the upper classes, in Common School.

By REV. JOSUAH LEAVITT, STRATFORD, CT.

This Popular Work is intended to follow the Spell Book.

[?] This work is also recommended by the School Commissioners in Vermont.

Just Published,

SEQUEL TO EASY LESSONS; a Selection of Reading Lessons for Common Schools, designed to be used after Easy Lessons in Reading, American Popular Lessons, Boston Reading Lessons, and other works of a similar nature.

By THE AUTHOR OF THE 'LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLASS BOOK.'

The Selections are such as will highly interest the Scholar, and are well adapted to promote the love of learning. [?] This work has been highly approved by the Rev. S. E. & H. DWIGHT, of New-Haven, Conn. Mr. Hale, author of the Premium History of the United States and Miss FISKE, Principal of the Female Seminary, cordially recommended to Parents, Guardians and Instructors, as a work much needed, and calculated also to promulgate the cause of truth and morality. Mr. Hale, the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, says, "This book deserves favorable reception from those who have the charge of primary schools." Price only 25 cents—per copy 216.

J. & J. W. P. will publish, in season for Winter School.

HALE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—A new and complete history, in four volumes, containing Letters-Letters. It has been adopted in the High School of N. Y., and introduced into almost every State in the Union. It is now published in 15 mo. and will be afforded as low as any other work of the kind.

Kent, Oct. 1, 1829. Success.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ANTI-MASONIC CHRISTIAN HERALD, first published by C. C. HALE, is published every Third Monday, No. 9, third street, Merchants Row, New-England Building, Boston, Mass. Terms of the paper are the following: Those who pay in advance, \$2; at the end of six months \$2.50; at the close of the year, \$3. The paper is directed to the Anti-Masonic cause, primarily; also embracing general intelligence, and devotion to the science of the most important occurrences of the day.

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FALL GOODS.

J. & H. J. HOWE & CO., corner of Kilby and Wall Streets, have for sale an extensive assortment of Domestic and Foreign Piece GOODS, which will be sold at low prices for cash. Oct. 7.

SINGING SCHOOL.

D. SAWYER'S School will open on Tuesday, 6th, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Hall over Mr. Whis store in Green-street, and will continue Tuesday and day evenings if sufficient encouragement is offered. The terms are \$2 in advance, or \$5.50 if delayed till expiration of the term.

Oct. 7.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE.

A LADY, who has for several years instructed in New York and Washington City, would make a small class of young ladies the members of a Female Academy held in some pleasant country town in New England. Application by letter to the Editors of this paper post paid, or attended to. Oct. 7.

TO SINGING MASTERS AND CHOIRS.

MARSH & CAPHEN, 362 Washington Street, New York, will publish in the course of two or three weeks a new and complete collection of SINGING MUSIC, for organs and complete Introduction to the Science of Singing.—This Collection is thought by many to possess real excellence than any ever published in this country.

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